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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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An ADDRESS *to the* ANABAPTISTS *imprisoned in* CAROLINE *County*, AUGUST 8, 1771.

THOUGH I have, upon former Occasions, endeavoured to explain the Reason and Legality of the Proceedings against you, yet I find Doubts remain with you, and others, whether your Imprisonment be legal; and you have, I hear, desired to see the Law by which you are condemned. This is what you have a Right to, and in which I propose to give you Satisfaction; though the Conduct of one of your Champions, in daring, by Letter to the Gentleman who has been discharging the Duty of an active upright Magistrate, in most of your Commitments, to consign him to Perdition, as your Persecutor for that Conduct, might provoke another Kind of Treatment. But we have learned another Spirit, from the Charity of that Church we profess ourselves Members of; and while you, magnifying yourselves into Prophets, and Apostles, threaten us with the Fate of a Pharaoh, Zedekiah, Darius, and Herod, we feel no Resentment but that of Pity and Compassion for your Mistakes and Sufferings, wishing you to rectify the former, and thereby avoid the latter.

To justify your Commitment, we first recur to the common Law, or that Law founded on the original Compact by which Societies are formed, or resulting from the unchangeable Nature of Things. That "Men could not live without Society" was a Lesson very early learned, from the Depravity of our Nature, which exposed the Weak a Prey to the Strong; left every Man at the Mercy of him that was mightier, and soon filled the World with Fraud and Violence. To remedy this, Men associated together under a Compact, to stand by and support each others Rights, introduced Rules for their common Conduct, under the Sanctions of Rewards and Punishments, to enforce the Observation of them, and submitted to Government to distribute those Sanctions. From hence it is evident that every Member of a Community is obliged to submit to such Laws as are made for the Good of the Whole, however contrary to his Inclination or Interest, which he must give up to the Opinion or Interest of a Majority.

When a Legislature is fixed, they have the Power of judging what Laws will best promote the true Ends of Society, and Submission becomes the Duty of all other Members; which may surely be more cheerfully allowed in our happy Constitution, where a Part of them are chosen by ourselves, are subject to be changed as often as they betray their Trust, and their Injuries removed. This Legislature would meet in a new Society to very little Purpose if they did not form a *religious* as well as a *civil* Establishment, not only because their Union has ever been found necessary to support Government, but that a State could not expect to thrive which should seem to rely on her own Strength, by providing State Regulations only, without endeavouring to conciliate the Divine Favour, by establishing Modes of Piety and Devotion. To these religious Establishments it becomes the Duty of every good Member of Society to submit; and an Opposition to them must be considered as Heresy and Schism, and a Breach of the Laws.

I do not mean to exclude Toleration to scrupulous Consciences: I am for that upon the broadest Bottom a due Regard to the publick Peace will admit of; but of that the Legislature are to judge, and to fix its Limits, to which Dissenters must conform.

I would also desire not to be misunderstood in these my Notions of Heresy: The private Opinions of Men are not the Objects of Law or Government; while they keep those to themselves, they may enjoy them without Interruption from the civil Magistrate. But if they go about publickly preaching and inculcating their Errours, raising Factions tending to disturb the publick Peace, or utter Doctrines which in their Nature are subversive of all Religion or Morality, they become obnoxious to civil Punishment.

That you may not rely on my Word for this, I will read you some Authorities in Support of it. (New Abridgment, Volume 3d, 37th) The Author, treating of Offences against Religion, as punishable by the common Law, says: "Although Offences against "Religion are, strictly speaking, of ecclesiastical Co-"nusance, yet where a Person, in Maintenance of "his Errours, sets up Conventicles, or raises Factions "which may tend to disturb the publick Peace, or "where the Errours are of such a Nature as subvert "all Religion and Morality, which are the Foundation of Government, they are punishable by the "temporal Judges with Fine and Imprisonment, and "also such other corporal infamous Punishment as to "the Court in Discretion shall seem meet, according "to the Heinousness of the Crime, lest the Publick "should suffer a Detriment."

Among the Instances of such pernicious Doctrines, he put these, "Impostors in Religion, as falsely pre-"tending to extraordinary Commissions from GOD, "and terrifying or abusing the People with false De-"nunciations of Judgments, &c."

"Seditious Words in Derogation of the established "Religion are indictable, as tending to a Breach of "the Peace; such as these, your Religion is a new "Religion, and preaching is but prattling, and Prayer "once a Day is more edifying."

Traske's Case, Hobart, 236. "He, being a Minis-"ter, was charged with holding Opinion that the "Jewish Sabbath ought to be observed, and not ours, "and that we ought to abstain from all Manner of "Swine's Flesh. Being examined upon these Things, "he confessed that he had divulged these Opinions, "and had laboured to bring as many to his Opinion "as he could; and had also written a Letter to the "King, wherein he did seem to tax his Majesty of "Hypocrisy, and did expresly inveigh against the "Bishops High Commissioners, as bloody and cruel in "their Proceedings against him, and a Papal Clergy. "Now he, being called Oretenus, was sentenced to "Fine and Imprisonment, not for holding those Opi-"nions (for those were examinable in the ecclesiastical "Courts, and not here) but for making of Conven-"ticles and Factions by that Means, which may tend "to Sedition and Commotion, and for scandalizing the "King, the Bishops, and the Clergy."

Here you must see plainly that you are liable to be indicted, fined, and imprisoned, nay, if we had that persecuting Spirit we are charged with, we might have gone farther, and added infamous corporal Punishment, instead of which we only endeavour to prevent these Mischiefs in future, by requiring Security for your good Behaviour, fairly letting you know that preaching at Houses or Places not licensed will be considered as a Breach of your Bond; and your Imprisonment is your own seeking, as it is only in Consequence of your obstinately refusing to give this Security.

But you say for yourselves, that you have a Call from GOD to preach, and deny that your Doctrines or Practices are hurtful to Society. As to your Call, produce your Credentials; and, I will engage for the Court, they shall not be opposed.

Those Prophets and Apostles whom you pretend to imitate gave Proofs of their divine Mission in the Miracles they wrought, which could only be performed by the Power of GOD. Of this Kind you give us none. Have we Reason to expect, and therefore from Probability to believe, any such Calls? We are told that false Prophets will come, but no Hint given that we are to look for any true Ones.

And for what should you be called? Have you a new Redeemer to preach, or a new Revelation of GOD's Will to make to the World? You do not pretend it, but only that you are to preach that Saviour, and explain those Scriptures, with which the World have been acquainted for upwards of seventeen Hundred Years. Can you pretend to be better acquainted with them than others of as good Opportunities, having them in their Houses, and who will probably read them with cooler Heads, and be less liable to Errour? Can you be so well able to expound them as those Teachers provided by the State, who have Educations suited to such a Work, and have no Interest in deceiving us, and therefore we cannot suspect them of such an Inclination?

You have no Evidence of the Call then but your bare Words, which this Court cannot take as Evidence, of which a few Instances of the Inconveniencies must satisfy you: A Debtor may pretend an invisible Prohibition against paying his Debts; must we therefore not give Judgment against him? Offenders of every Kind may attempt to screen themselves by the same Pretence; and should one of these do Violence to your Persons or Properties, and endeavour to evade Justice by such a Pretence, you would no Doubt expect the Court to disregard them, as they undoubtedly would do, and must, upon the same Ground, reject your Plea of a divine Call, for which you have no Evidence, and proceed as the Law directs us, in which we adopt a Piece of Advice I would recommend to you; and those who may incline to follow you, "Be-"loved, believe not every Spirit, but try them whe-"ther they be of GOD, since many false Prophets "are gone out into the World."

But you say you do no Harm. Let us try the Tree by its Fruits, and see if you are not mistaken in this Point. Do you not denounce eternal Punishment upon all who die unconverted? What do you mean here by Conversion? Not from Idolatry, or Paganism, to Christianity. Those you apply to are already, or pretend to be, Christians. I own I can fix no Meaning to this Term, as you use it, but their forsaking the established Church and becoming of your Opinion. Here then you impiously wrest the Power of Judgment from him to whom it belongeth, and condemn Man for only differing in Opinion from you. By this Means you terrify and frighten many honest, and, I will add, pious Men, to forsake their Church and the cheerful innocent Society of their Friends and Families, and turn sour, gloomy, severe, and censorious to all about them. Wives are drawn from their Husbands, Children from their Parents, and Slaves from the Obedience of their Masters. Thus the very Heartstrings of those little Societies which form the greater are torn in sunder, and all their Peace destroyed.

And what is the Good you pretend to give us in Exchange for all this Mischief? Why, you and your Followers, Pharisee like, appear unto Men to pray and be more righteous than your Neighbours; but, in Reality, have only exchanged orderly, pure, and rational Worship, for Noise and Confusion.

As by the former Doctrine you *frighten* People into your Sect, so you *encourage* them by another equally destructive to Society, that is, "that after Conversion a Man cannot sin unto Death;" by which you take off all religious Restraints from Men of abandoned Principles, who, having been once dipped in your happy Waters, are let loose to commit upon us Murders, and every Species of Injury, when they can do it secretly so as to avoid temporal Punishment.

These may serve as a few of the many Instances in which your Doctrines and Practices tend to disturb, if not to sap, the very Foundations of Society, and will fully justify the Proceeding against you. Indeed your publick Preaching at all as Dissenters subjects you to worse Punishment by the common Law than we have attempted, unless it be true that you are exempted and justified by the Act of Toleration, which you claim the Benefit of; and I am one among the few Lawyers in the Country who think you are entitled to all the Benefit of that Act, provided you comply with the Terms of it. I will endeavour to state that Matter faithfully to you. It was in the Reign of *Edward* VI. that the Book of Common Prayer and Church Liturgy was established, and an Act passed for Conformity to it; but as it was abolished by his Popish Successour Queen *Mary*, we date our religious Establishment from a Statute made the 1st of *Elizabeth*, Chapter 2d.

By that Statute, "the Book of Common Prayer "and Church Liturgy was to be used in all Places of "Worship; and every Person was to resort to his "Parish Church every Sunday and Holiday, under "the Penalty of twelve-pence, and Church Cen-"sures."

By the 23d of *Elizabeth*, Chapter 1st, "the Pe-"nalty is increased to twenty Pounds a Month for not "going to Church; and the Non-Conformist may be "continued bound to his good Behaviour from Time "to Time, in the Penalty of two Hundred Pounds."

By the 28th of *Elizabeth*, Chapter 6th, and the 3d of *James*, Chapter 4th, "an Offender convicted "for the Penalty of twenty Pounds a Month for not "going to Church shall from thenceforth pay twenty "Pounds a Month, until he conforms by coming to "Church; and the King is empowered to seize two "Thirds of his Lands, and Goods, in Satisfaction."

By the 31st of *Elizabeth*, Chapter 1st, "obstinate "Non-Conformists were compellable to abjure the "Realm, and subjected to other Penalties."

And in the 17th and 22d of *Charles* II. were Statutes still more severe against Dissenters; who had some Time before, under the Mask of Religion, brought their King to the Block, and overturned the Constitution.

Thus stood the Law when the Statute was made commonly called "The Act of Toleration;" and from that Title is supposed to be an universal Indulgence to Men to be of what Religion, or to practice what Mode of Religion, their Whims may suggest,

and to make Converts to their Viſions, running to and fro and uttering them, and diſturbing Society as much as they pleaſe. But this will appear to be a Miſtake: That Statute, the 1ſt of *William* and *Mary*, Chapter 18th, is entitled "An Act for exempting their Ma-"jeſties Subjects, diſſenting from the Church of "*England*, from the Penalties of certain Laws;" and enacts, "that all Diſſenters ſhall be exempted from "the Penalties of the ſeveral Statutes before men-"tioned, and all others about Religion, provided they "take the Oaths to Government, and make a De-"claration againſt Tranſubſtantiation, the Invocation "of Saints, and the Sacrifice of the Maſs, and come "to ſome Congregation for religious Worſhip, in a "Place regiſtered in the Biſhop's Court or Quarter "Seſſions, the Doors whereof ſhall not be locked, "barred, or bolted."

"Teachers are to be qualified by taking the Oaths "to Government, making the ſame Declaration, "and ſubſcribing Part of the thirty nine Articles. "Quakers allowed to make a Declaration of Fidelity, "&c. inſtead of the Oaths."

By an Act of Aſſembly, made in 1705, "if any "Perſon ſhall abſent himſelf from Church one Month "(excepted as is excepted in an Act of Parliament, "&c. and ſo gives the Title of the Act of Tolera-"tion) they ſhall be fined, &c."

This appears to me to enforce that Act here, and entitles Diſſenters to the Benefit of it; but then they are to conſider that Act as an Exemption only upon Condition: You muſt perform the Condition before you can claim the Exemption; that is, among other Qualifications, you muſt preach and aſſemble at regiſtered or licenſed Houſes only.

Thoſe Gentlemen who think the Toleration Act not in Force here found their Opinion upon our having no Biſhop, Deacon, Archdeacon, or Quarter Seſſions, to receive the Qualifications and do the other Things required by the Act; but this I think no Objection, the Legiſlature having adopted the Act in general, and not pointed out the particular Power to execute the Law: It belongs to the General Court, as the Supreme Court of Juſtice here, and having Juriſdiction over all Perſons and in all Cauſes, and to them only, to receive your Qualifications and licenſe your Houſes, until the Legiſlature ſhall direct another Mode.

The General Court have exerciſed this Power; and while none but qualified Teachers aſſume that Office, and they meet only at licenſed Houſes, you will meet with Protection, and not Interruption, from Magiſtracy here; but as often as you break thoſe Limits, and *every One* undertakes to preach *every Where*, you may expect to be proceeded againſt as the Law directs, and can derive no Advantage from the Act of Toleration.

You complain of not having Houſes enough licenſed; of that it is not our Province to judge. Not having Juriſdiction given us by Law, you muſt apply again to the General Court; if you think they are not liberal enough, you muſt repreſent it to the Legiſlature, and not make *yourſelves* your own Judges of what is fit to be done.

I have thus endeavoured to lay before you a View of the whole Law on the Subject, and am deſirous you ſhall call on the Gentlemen of the Bar to ſay whether my Expoſition is juſt and ſound. We are ready alſo to hear you, and will then determine whether you can be diſcharged without giving Security for your good Behaviour, according to a former Order.

USES of the LOOKING GLASS.

THE Looking Glaſſes which our Age abuſes for the Purpoſes of Luxu , and by which the Ladies ſtudy the moſt pleaſing Forms of Beauty, whilſt they comb and adorn their Heads before them, paint their Cheeks, and pencil their Eyebrows, the Induſtry of intelligent Nature has projected for a Uſe; that is, that we may aſſiduouſly contemplate the Dignity of the human Frame, and the Excellency of the Workmanſhip. Plato gives good Advice to Drunkards, and thoſe addicted to Anger, when he bids them conſult their Looking Glaſs, and make remarks on their horrid Aſpect. Socrates, from the ſame, reads a Leſſon of ſound Morality to the Youth of both Sexes: That, if of fine bodily Shape, and comely Aſpect, they muſt be careful not to contaminate theſe Endowments with Vice, and, on the contrary, if Deformity ſhould make them unſeemly in Stature, or otherwiſe, they ſhould endeavour to make themſelves Amends by the Improvement of their Minds and Purity of their Morals.

Looking Glaſſes were therefore invented, as Seneca ſays, that Man ſhould know himſelf. By them many have come to a Knowledge of themſelves, and a Method of ordering their Lives: The Handſome, to avoid Infamy; the Deformed, to redeem bodily Defects by Virtues; the Young, to be admoniſhed that Beauty decays with Age, and that an Acquiſition is to be made of Goodneſs which old Age rather increaſes than diminiſhes; the wrinkled old Man and Woman, that, relinquiſhing the Blandiſhments of the Fleſh, they may think of approaching Death, for indeed Nature may obtain the Faculty from the Looking Glaſs of viewing and contemplating herſelf, by inſpecting the Countenance, the Eyebrows, and the Face, which are Indexes to many Things; ſhe may make Buſineſs for a Multiplicity of Self Conſideration, and ſo explore her Propenſities. Thus we ſhall become the Phyſiognomiſts and Inſpectors of our own Body, obſerving and remedying our Vices, if there be any pointed out as ſuch to us by external Habits.

HASTY PUDDING, *a Cure for the Quinſey.*

DOCTOR Radcliffe was remarkable for a ſudden Thought in extraordinary Caſes. He was once ſent for, into the Country, to a Gentleman who was dangerouſly ill of the Quinſey; and the Doctor ſoon perceived that no Application, either internal or external, would be of any Service. Upon which he deſires the Lady of the Houſe to order her Cook to make a large Haſty Pudding, and, when it was done, to let his own Servant bring it up. While the Cook was about it, he takes his Man aſide, and inſtructs him what he was to do. By and by his Man brings up the Pudding, in great Order, and ſets it upon the Table, in full View of the Patient. Come, John, ſaid he, you love Haſty Pudding, eat ſome along with me, for I believe you came out without your Breakfaſt. Both fall too with their Spoons; but John's Spoon going twice to his Mouth to his Maſter's once, the Doctor takes Occaſion to quarrel with him, and dabs a Spoonful of hot Pudding in his Face. John reſents it, and throws another at his Maſter. This puts the Doctor in a Paſſion, who, quitting his Spoon, takes it up by Handfuls, and throws at his Man; who, in Return, battles him again in the ſame Manner, till they were all over both of them in the moſt woful Condition. The Patient, who had a full View of the Skirmiſh, was ſo tickled at the Fancy that he burſt into a violent Fit of Laughter, which broke the Quinſey, and cured him.

Directions for the CONDUCT of LIFE.

FIXED in deep Meditation on the Condition of human Life, I loſt myſelf in a pleaſing Illuſion, and glided imperceptibly into the viſionary Region of Sleep. I ſeemed to be tranſported to a ſpacious Plain, where I viewed with Admiration the Beauties of Nature. The Swains watched over their fleecy Charge with Tenderneſs and Alacrity, beginning the Gloom of Solitude with their Pipes. The Luſtre of the Sun diffuſed an univerſal Smile, and I breathed the Fragrance of Paradiſe. In this agreeable Situation I ſaw at a Diſtance a venerable Perſonage, at whoſe nearer Approach I was ſtruck with ſilent Awe. His piercing Eye ſeemed to penetrate mine inmoſt Soul, his Countenance was furrowed by the Wrinkles of Age, and his Head brightened with ſilver Hairs; an elegant Veſt adorned his Body, and his whole Deportment commanded Reverence. He ſoon relieved me from my Anxiety, and with a kind Aſpect accoſted me in theſe Terms: "My Friend, whither are you wandering without a Guide and Companion, expoſed to the Aſſaults of Rapine and Artifices of Fraud?" To which I anſwered, "Venerable Sage, I am entirely unexperienced in the Ways of Men, and have not long trod the Path of Life. Unbiaſſed by Prejudice, I am ſuſceptible of any Impreſſion. Duly ſenſible of the Want of Aſſiſtance, I ſhould eſteem it a ſingular Favour to receive the Benefit of your Admonitions. You are leaving that Theatre into which I am entering, and are able to direct me to a proper Choice of the Part which I am to act."

He then replied, with a Look of Complacency, "I applaud your Modeſty and Diffidence, and will aſſume, with the moſt Heart-felt Satisfaction, the Office of a Preceptor:" He thus began his ſolemn Harangue: "The ultimate End of human Induſtry is Happineſs. From the ſceptered Monarch, to the ruſtick Peaſant, all are in Purſuit of it. In this Purſuit they all agree, however they may differ in the Means of Attainment. I have ſurveyed every Scene of Life, and experienced every Viciſſitude of Fortune, and at length find that true Happineſs is not the Lot of Man. There are indeed ſome Intervals of Reſt ſcattered round every Station, but there is Nothing that deſerves the Name of Happineſs; a Word which heaves the fruitleſs Sigh in every Breaſt. Every Moment this Globe haſtens to its Diſſolution, when a new State of Things will be exhibited; then will the Myſtery of Nature be revealed, and the Diſpenſations of Providence juſtified; then will our future Fate be determined by our preſent Conduct, and the Actions of this World extend their Influence to the next: Therefore we ſhould not center our Hopes in this tranſitory Life, but endeavour, by a Diſcharge of the Duties we owe to the Supreme Being, our Fellow Creatures, and ourſelves, to ſecure hereafter a Station in the univerſal Syſtem which may adequately ſatiate the Deſires of the Soul. It ſhould be our conſtant Care to paſs through Life with Innocence, with Gratitude for the Good, and Reſignation to the Evil. In the Choice of your Station, I adviſe you to conſider your Circumſtances, and the Diſpoſition of your Mind; for Men are generally formed by Nature with an Attachment to ſome particular Purſuit, and great Part of the Confuſion that is in the World ariſes from thoſe who poſſeſs Places, for which they have neither Ability nor Inclination. It ſhould be the Buſineſs of Parents to ſtudy the Genius of their Children, and not predeſtinate them, as it were, to Employments that they will never be able to manage. Beware of external Appearances, leſt, emerging from the Shade of Obſcurity, you ſhould be dazzled with artificial Splendour, and rendered incapable of ſeeing Things in their real Forms. The Wiſdom of the Serpent muſt be mixed with the Innocence of the Dove; for a ſelfiſh Spirit animates the Maſs of Mankind, and deſtroys the noble Principle of diſintereſted Generoſity. Life is a Maſquerade, where a fictitious Character is frequently aſſumed: Be not content with a ſuperficial Survey of the human Race, but examine them behind the Scene, as well as in the open Theatre. The Purpoſes of Society require a mutual Intercourſe of good Offices: Cultivate, therefore, univerſal Benevolence; yet intruſt to few the Secrets of your Boſom, and diligently explore his Heart to whom you intend to yield your own. A faithful Friend is a precious Jewel, and a ſtrong Tower of Defence. Your Mind at preſent is contracted within a narrow Circle, but the Study of Men will expand its Faculties, and teach you to regard yourſelf as a Citizon of the World. Aſſert your native Liberty, and be not a Slave to any Sect or Party. Let your Principles of Religion be worthy of God, and beneficial to Man. Let your Ideas of Government be conſiſtent with the Rights of Mankind. Conſtantly revere the Oracle of Conſcience, and ſupport the Dignity of your Soul." He then took a ſolemn Farewel, and a ſudden Noiſe diſſipated the Deluſion of my Senſes.

ACADEMICUS.

M. de Voltaire *on* Phyſicians. *From his Queſtions concerning the* Encyclopedie.

PHYSICIANS live in great Cities; there are few of them in the Country. The Reaſon of this is obvious: In great Cities, there are rich Patients; and among thoſe, Debauchees, the Pleaſures of the Table, and the Gratifications of the Paſſions, give Riſe to a Variety of Diſeaſes. Dumoulin, the Phyſican, obſerved, at his Death, that *he left behind him two great Phyſicians, Regimen and River Water.*

I knew at London a Phyſician of the Name of Brown, who had practiſed in Barbadoes. He had a Sugar Work, and Negroes; and having been robbed of a conſiderable Sum, he called together his Slaves: *My Friends* (ſaid he) *the great Serpent appeared to me during the Night, and told me that the Perſon who ſtole my Money ſhould, at this Inſtant, have a Parrot's Feather at the Point of his Noſe.* The Thief immediately put his Hand to his Noſe. *It is you,* (cried the Maſter) *that robbed me; the* great Serpent *juſt now told me ſo!* By this Method the Phyſician recovered his Money. This Piece of Quackery is not to be condemned; but, in Order to practiſe it, one muſt have to do with Negroes.

ANECDOTES.

THE late King of Pruſſia uſed to dreſs in ſo plain a Manner that, when he travelled about his States, ſuch of his Subjects as did not know him treated him with no other Reſpect than they would an ordinary Man. Once, as he was riding about Berlin, without Attendants, and very plainly clad, he perceived a young Woman digging in the Fields, of a gigantick Stature, being near ſeven Feet high. It is well known that the King had a particular Predilection for tall Men; and as his greateſt Paſſion lay that Way, he ſpared no Expenſe to procure them from all Parts of Europe, for forming, as he did, his Regiments of Giants and Grenadiers out of them. At Sight of this tall Woman, he imagined that a Couple of the Kind muſt produce very large Children. He diſmounted, and, coming up to the Peaſant, entered into Converſation with her, and was overjoyed to hear that ſhe was but nineteen Years old, ſtill a Virgin, and that her Father was a Shoemaker. Hereupon he ſat down and wrote the following Note to the Colonel of his Guards:

"You are to marry the Bearer of this Note to the talleſt of my Grenadiers. Take Care that the Ceremony be performed immediately, and in your Preſence. You muſt be reſponſible to me for the Execution of this Order. It is abſolute, and the leaſt Delay will make you criminal in my Sight."

The King gave this Letter to the young Woman, without informing her of its Contents, and ordered her to deliver it punctually according to the Directions, and not to fail, as it was on an Affair of great Conſequence; he afterwards made her a handſome Preſent, and continued his Route.

The young Woman, who had not the leaſt Imagination that it was the King that ſpoke to her, believing it was indifferent whether the Letter was delivered by another, ſo it came ſafe to Hand, made a Bargain with an old Woman, whom ſhe charged with the Commiſſion, laying an expreſs Injunction on her to ſay that ſhe had it from a Man of ſuch a Garb and Mein. The old Woman faithfully executed her Meſſage. The Colonel, ſurpriſed at the Contents of the Letter, could not reconcile them with the Age and Figure of the Bearer, yet, the Order being peremptory, he thought he could not, without Danger, recede from obeying, and fancied that his Maſter wanted to puniſh the Soldier for ſome Miſdemeanor by matching him in ſo diſagreeable a Manner, In ſhort, the Marriage was celebrated before him, to the great Regret of the Grenadier; whilſt the old Woman, exulting with Joy, aſſumed an Air of the higheſt Satisfaction.

Some Time after, the King, on his Return to Berlin, was eager to ſee the Couple he had ordered to be married. When preſented to him, he fell into a very deſperate Paſſion. The Colonel in vain endeavoured to juſtify himſelf, and the King was implacable till the old Woman confeſſed the Truth, finiſhing her Tale by raiſing her Eyes to Heaven, and thanking Providence for conferring on her a Benefit the more ſignal and acceptable to her as unexpected.

AT the Cloſe of an Election at Lewes, the late Duke of Newcaſtle was ſo delighted with the Conduct of a caſting Voter that he almoſt fell upon his Neck and kiſſed him. "My dear Friend, I love you dearly!

You are the greateſt Man in the World! I long to ſerve you! What can I do for you?" "May it pleaſe your Grace, an Exciſeman of this Town is very old. I would beg leave to ſucceed him as ſoon as he ſhall die. "Aye, that you ſhall, with all my Heart. I wiſh, for your Sake, he were dead and buried now! As ſoon as he is, ſet out to me, my dear Friend! Be it Night or Day, inſiſt upon ſeeing me, ſleeping or waking. If I am not at Claremont, come to Lincoln's Inn Fields; if I am not at Lincoln's Inn Fields, come to Court; if I am not at Court, never reſt till you find me; not the Sanctum Sanctorum, or any Place, ſhall be kept ſacred from ſuch a dear, worthy, good Soul as you are. Nay, I will give Orders for you to be admitted though the King and I were talking Secrets together in the Cabinet." The Voter ſwallowed every Thing with Ecſtacy; and, ſcraping down to the very Ground, retired to wait in Faith for the Death of the Exciſeman. The former took his Leave of this wicked World in the following Winter. As ſoon as ever the Duke's Friend was appriſed of it he ſet off for London, and reached Lincoln's Inn Fields by about two o'Clock in the Morning. The King of Spain had, about this Time, been ſeized by a Diſorder which ſome of the Engliſh had been induced to believe, from particular Expreſſes, he could not poſſible ſurvive. Amongſt theſe, the noble Duke was the moſt credulous, and probably the moſt anxious. On the very firſt Moment of receiving his Intelligence he had deſpatched Couriers to Madrid, who were commanded to return with unuſual Haſte as ſoon as ever the Death of his Catholick Majeſty ſhould have been announced. Ignorant of the Hour in which they might arrive, and impatient of the Fate of every Hour, the Duke would not retire to his Reſt till he had given the ſtricteſt Orders to his Attendants to ſend any Perſon to his Chamber who ſhould deſire Admittance. When the Voter aſked if he was at home, he was anſwered by the Porter, "Yes; his Grace has been in Bed ſome Time, but we were directed to awaken him as ſoon as ever you came." "Ah, God bleſs him! I know that the Duke always told me I ſhould be welcome by Night or by Day. Pray ſhow me up." The happy Viſiter was ſcarcely conducted to the Door when he ruſhed into the Room, and in the Tranſport of his Joy cried out, "My Lord, he's dead." "That is well, my dear Friend; I am glad of it, with all my Soul. When did he die?" "The Morning before laſt, and pleaſe your Grace." "What! ſo lately? Why, my worthy good Creature, you muſt have flown. The Lightning itſelf could not travel Half ſo faſt as you. Tell me, you beſt of Men, how I ſhall reward you?" "All I wiſh for in this World is that your Grace would pleaſe to remember your kind Promiſe, and appoint me to ſucceed him." "You, you Blockhead! you King of Spain! What Family Pretenſions can you have? Let us look at you." By this Time the aſtoniſhed Duke threw back the Curtains and recollected the Face of his electioneering Friend, but it was ſeen with Rage and Diſappointment. To have robbed him of his Reſt might eaſily have been forgiven, but to have fed him with a groundleſs Suppoſition that the King of Spain was dead became a Matter of Reſentment. He was at firſt diſmiſſed, with all the Violence of Anger and Refuſal. At length the Victim of his Paſſion became an Object of his Mirth, and when he felt the Ridicule that marked the Incident he raiſed the Candidate for Monarchy into a Poſt which, from the Colour of the preſent Times, may ſeem at leaſt as honourable, he made him an Exciſeman.

CHARLES HULET, a famous Engliſh Comedian, had been placed out Apprentice to a Bookſeller. By reading Play Books in the Shop he acquired a Taſte for acting learned Parts, and repeated them in the Evening, when the Buſineſs of the Day was over. But this, his Amuſement, often proceeded to the Deſtruction of ſome Chairs he had placed in different Poſitions to repreſent the Perſons of the Drama. One Night, aſſuming the Character of Alexander, he took a great Chair to repreſent Clytus; and, coming to the Paſſage where the young Monarch kills the old General, he gave the Chair ſo violent a Rap with a Cudgel, that ſerved him as Javelin, that the poor Repreſentative of Clytus was daſhed to Pieces, not without making a great Noiſe. The Bookſeller, his Wife, and Servants, aſtoniſhed by the Racket, ran out to know the Cauſe of it; and Hulet told them, with great Compoſure, "that they need not be frighted, it was nothing more than Alexander's having juſt killed Clytus."

IT ſeems that our Univerſity Education, by being over-much converſant with claſſical Learning, makes many of our Literati very awkward when obliged to appear in polite Aſſemblies. The famous Bently is a Proof of this. In a Journey he took to France, he went to ſee the Counteſs of Ferrers, then on a Party of Pleaſure at Paris. He found with her ſo much Company that he was quite embarraſſed how to behave, what to ſay, or what Countenance to ſhow. Tired of this painful Situation, which he could not help feeling, he withdrew as awkwardly as he entered. So ſoon as he was gone, the Counteſs was aſked who that Man was they all thought ſo ridiculous, and on whom every One had Something to ſay and to remark. "He is ſo learned a Man (replied the Counteſs) that he can tell you in Greek and Hebrew what a Chair is, but does not know how to ſit on one."

ONCE, in a polite Circle at Lady Betty Germaine's, Dean Swift, in his uſual Strain of Irony, giving broad Hints of the great Progreſs of Incredulity at Court. "Yes, Doctor (ſaid a Lady to him) and what think you of a Society, that I know Something of (giving him broad Hints of the higheſt Claſs of the dignified Clergy) in which thoſe that believe there is a God now only whiſper it into each other's Ear!" "They muſt be ſad Folks (cried out Lady Betty Germaine) for I always thought it was no Secret."

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 20.

THE Juſtitia, Gillies, with Tranſports (among them John Eyre, Eſquire) is arrived in Rappahannock, and the Watt, Bouſhey, from Liverpool, in James River.

The Virginia, Robertſon, in the Intereſt of John Norton, Eſquire, and Son, is arrived ſafe in the Downs.

It is feared that the Planter, Cawſey, from James River bound to Briſtol, is loſt; as there were no Accounts of her the Middle of December laſt in England, and ſhe left the Capes about the 17th of September.

☞ The Gentlemen who propoſe encouraging the WILLIAMSBURG CANAL are hereby notified that the Subſcription Paper is lodged at the Poſt Office, which now amounts to very near five Thouſand Pounds.

Mr. PURDIE,

SIR,

YOU are deſired to give the underwritten Lines a Place in your impartial and uſeful Gazette; and if the Gentlemen Repreſentatives (after all that has paſſed of late Years) ſhould hereafter think fit to call the College Truſtees to Account about the Funds (which is only a Truſt Eſtate, and the beſt of any on the Continent) probably it may turn out an uſeful Inquiry, and make them more cautious. And ſo, Sir, a Hint in your Prints cannot be amiſs, as a Remonſtrance to ſome genuine Patriots; for Pſeudo-Patriots are plenty in Truth, alas! too numerous.

I am your real Friend, and Subſcriber,

PHILANTHROPOS AMERICANUS.

LET Camm and Henley drop an angry Pen,
Diſcord forbear,——Oh! turn out loving Men,
Write gently, without too much Gall in Ink,
Bleſſed Calvin did calmly write and think.
A Houſe divided 'gainſt Self muſt decline,
Then all Striſe abhor, and in Peace combine.
Let Chriſtian brotherly Love abound,
Nor talk of Piſtols in that College Ground;
In Tutors let good Example be found.
Clarior e tenebris be Camm's Motto,
Whether he writes in *plano* or in *petto*.
Learned Inſtitutions are in vain,
Where Churchmen the moſt ſacred Rules profane.
All, all, all, praiſe Viſiters and Viſited,
How well *all* Schools are taught, *all* Youth well bred.

Advertiſements.

A SINGLE WOMAN that has been uſed to take Care of Children, and can bring with her a good Recommendation, may hear of a Place by applying to the Printer.

E. ARMSTON (or perhaps better known by the Name of GARDNER) continues the School at *Point Pleaſant*, *Norfolk* Borough, where is a large and convenient Houſe proper to accommodate young Ladies as Boarders; at which School is taught Petit Point in Flowers, Fruit, Landſcapes, and Sculpture, Nuns Work, Embroidery in Silk, Gold, Silver, Pearls, or embоſſed, Shading of all Kinds, in the various Works in Vogue, *Dreſden* Point Work, Lace Ditto, Catght in different Modes, flouriſhing Muſlin, after the neweſt Taſte, and moſt elegant Pattern, Waxwork in Figure, Fruit, or Flowers, Shell Ditto, or groteſque, Painting in Water Colours and Mezzotinto; alſo the Art of taking off Foilage, with ſeveral other Embelliſhments neceſſary for the Amuſement of Perſons of Fortune who have Taſte. Speciments of the Subſcriber's Work may be ſeen at her Houſe, as alſo of her Scholars; having taught ſeveral Years in *Norfolk*, and elſe where, to general Satisfaction. She flatters herſelf that thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who have hitherto employed her will grant her their farther Indulgence, as no Endeavours ſhall be wanting to complete what is above mentioned, with a ſtrict Attention to the Behaviour of thoſe Ladies intruſted to her Care.

Reading will be her peculiar Care; Writing and Arithmetick will be taught by a Maſter properly qualified; and, if deſired, will engage Proficients in Muſick and Dancing.

To the PUBLICK.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber has actually erected a Mill, in full Size, to be worked by Water, for threſhing Wheat, or other Grain, on which, at preſent, there can be no Experiment made for Want of a proper Quantity of Grain in the Straw; and as ſome Perſon, in the mean Time, may deprive him of the Benefit of this Invention, by copying his Model, he is therefore induced, by this timely Notice, to inform thoſe few Gentlemen who were Subſcribers to his Propoſals, and all others who chooſe to encourage this Undertaking, that he intends, as ſoon as poſſible, to have the ſaid Mill proved by a fair Trial, an impartial Detail of which ſhall be publiſhed in this Gazette, with the Obſervations of thoſe Gentlemen, who will ſee the Experiment made, relative to every Convenience, and Inconvenience, attending the Machine.

The Subſcriber will engage fifty Buſhels of Grain to be beat out of the Straw in twelve Hours, with only three Hands to attend the Mill; and, on proper Encouragement, will warrant double that Quantity in the ſame Time. Should his Expectations be anſwered, Models of the Machine, to be worked by Hands or Horſes, may be had, on eaſy Terms, for the Uſe of thoſe who have no Streams of Water convenient.

It is hoped this Attempt will eſcape (at leaſt till a fair Trial) the ungenerous Remarks of thoſe who want publick Spirit themſelves, and too often diſcourage it in others; as the Farmers of this Colony greatly want Something of this Sort, and can never have Experiments made on better Terms than are here propoſed.

Perſons of generous Sentiments will doubtleſs think it laudable to promote any Scheme apparently intended for publick Good, when Succeſs is warranted by the Undertaker, although it may appear to them chimerical. With Zeal to ſerve the Publick, I am,

NEW KENT, February 13. Their humble Servant, WILLIAM MASSIE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 20, 1772.

I INTEND to leave this Colony immediately.

GEORGE MEARS.

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt Bidder, for ready Money, before Mr.* Moreland's *Door, at* Cabin Point, *in* Surry *County, on* Thurſday *the* 12*th Day of* March *next*,

THE Schooner POLLY, Burthen about ſixty Tuns, with all her Rigging, Tackle, and Apparel; alſo eleven very likely NEGROES, conſiſting chiefly of Men, among whom are Ship Carpenters, Blackſmiths, and Sailors, being Part of the Eſtate of *Archibald Dunbar*, taken to ſatisfy a Judgment and Execution obtained againſt him by Meſſieurs *Williſon* and *M'Sween*. ETHELDRED GRAY, Sheriff.

*** A SLOOP to be ſold at the above mentioned Time and Place.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Poſt Office, Price 1ſ3.

A

LETTER,

TO THE

CLERGY

OF

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY,

OCCASIONED BY

An ADDRESS

TO THE

EPISCOPALIANS IN VIRGINIA.

BY THE REVEREND THOMAS GWATKIN, PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICKS, AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, IN WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

——I' the Progreſs of this Buſineſs,
Ere a determinate Reſolution, He
(I mean the Biſhop) did require a Reſpite. SHAKESPEARE.

——but now the Biſhop
Turns Inſurrection to Religion. IBID.

Who art Thou that judgeſt another Man's Servant? To his own Maſter he ſtandeth or falleth. ST. PAUL.

TAKEN away from off *Todd*'s Marſhes, a GRAPLIN about two Hundred Weight, with a Cable about fifty Fathoms long, and ſeven Inches thick. It was ſlipped and left there in the Gale of Wind of the 26th of *January* laſt, with a large Skip for a Slip Buoy. Whoever conveys the ſame to me, at *York* Town, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS for his Trouble. THOMAS LILLY.

THE Badneſs of the Weather having prevented any Perſon from attending the Sale of Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*'s Eſtate, on *Monday* the 3d Inſtant (*February*) this is to give Notice that on *Monday* the 9th of *March* (if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day) will be ſold, at the Place where the ſaid *Grymes* lived, about ſix Miles from *Fredericksburg*, on Credit till the 25th of *April* 1773, upwards of ONE HUNDRED SLAVES, moſtly young Men and Women, amongſt whom are ſeveral good Forgemen, a very good Furnace Keeper, ſeveral Watermen, Colliers, and Carters; about fifty HORSES and OXEN, ſeveral WAGGONS, CARTS, &c. ſundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and BOOKS, a BRIG and SCHOONER about a Hundred Tuns Burthen each, which the Subſcriber will agree for at any Time between this and the Day of Sale; alſo a TRACT of LAND, containing two Thouſand Acres, lying near *Lewis*'s Bridge, in *Spotſylvania*, which will be ſold altogether, or in Parcels, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. The Purchaſers muſt give Bond and Security to the Truſtees of Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, who will attend the Sale, and make a good Title. Five per Cent. Diſcount will be allowed for ready Money; and all Bonds not diſcharged in the Time of the *April* General Court, 1773, to bear Intereſt from their Dates.

ANTHONY THORNTON, Junior, AGENT to the TRUSTEES.

ON *Monday* the 2d of *March*, being *Henrico* Court Day, will be ſold, at *Richmond* Town, the Remainder of the damaged TOBACCO ſaved in the Freſh at *Byrd*'s and *Shocks* Warehouſes.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, in *Prince Edward*, containing two Thouſand Acres of good Tobacco Land, on *Snuff*'s Creek, about ſixty Miles from *Peterſburg*, and convenient to the Courthouſe, Church, and Mill. Alſo another Tract of LAND, in *Amelia*, containing eight Hundred Acres, fit for Tobacco, Corn, or Wheat; it lies on *Nottoway* Creek, about twenty Miles from *Peterſburg*, and on the main Road to that Place. The Terms may be known by applying to me, in *Amelia*.

WILLIAM WATSON.

To be SOLD, *for ready Money, on* Monday *the* 13*th of* April, *altogether, or in Parcels*,

FOUR Thouſand Acres of exceeding good Corn and Tobacco LAND, lying on the Rivers *Rappahannock* and *Pianketank*, in the County of *Middleſex*. It will be ſhown by *Benjamin Hackney* and *Benjamin Harris*. And on the 20th, being the following *Monday*, will be ſold, *for ready Money*, at *Urbanna*, eighty four NEGROES, among whom are Carpenters, Coopers, Wheelwrights, and all Kinds of Houſe Servants. The above may be ſold privately, before the Day of Sale, by applying to me, at *Wilton*.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 16*th of* March, *at* Dinwiddie *Courthouſe, being Court Day*,

TWELVE likely *Virginia* born SLAVES. Credit will be allowed until *December* next, the Purchaſers giving Bond, with good Security.——*** I will take Tobacco, paſſed at any of the upper Warehouſes, at the Market Price. 2‖ WILLIAM DABNEY.

To be SOLD, *at* York *Town, on* Wedneſday *the* 26*th Inſtant* (February)

THE perſonal Eſtate of the late *Armiſtead Lightfoot*, Eſquire, conſiſting of a great Variety of very good HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, PLATE, BOOKS, and many other Things; alſo four SLAVES. Six Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums above twenty Shillings, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to the Sheriff of *York* County.——At the ſame Time ſome Things attached for Levies, &c. will be ſold for ready Money.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, Sub Sheriff.

N. B. The Sale to begin at ten o'Clock, and continue that, and the following Days, till all is ſold.

YORK Town, *February* 13, 1772.

RUN away from my Plantation, in *Warwick* County, a Negro named WILL, commonly called WILL BUTE, a very likely Fellow, of the middle Stature, about ſeventeen or eighteen Years of Age, with large full Eyes, and a Scar under his right Eye. He has behaved himſelf remarkably well till lately, having been puniſhed by the Overſeer for ſome Miſconduct. He had on a light coloured Fearnought Waiſtcoat, with Metal Buttons, and told ſome of the People that he ſhould go to Mr. *William Tabb*, of *Bute* County, *North Carolina*, the Place from whence he came. I will give, to any Perſon that will deliver him to me, FORTY SHILLINGS if taken in this Colony, and FIVE POUNDS if out thereof. ALLEN JONES.

ISLE *of* WIGHT County, *February* 18, 1772.

ROBERT SMELT having advertiſed that there is a Diſpute about the Title of two Negroes (a Boy and a Girl) which he purchaſed of me about eight Years ago, which Claim I am conſcious is groundleſs, I hereby call upon Mr. *Smelt* for the Name of the Perſon who ſets it up, that I may learn from him what Right he has for ſo doing, and ſatisfy Mr. *Smelt* that his Apprehenſions are cauſeleſs of ſuffering in the Purchaſe he made from

a‖ ANDREW MACKIE.

SPOTSYLVANIA, *February* 11, 1772.

RUN away from Mr. *Doncaſtle*'s Ordinary, the firſt of *November* laſt, a likely Negro Boy named TOBY, about ſeventeen Years old, a thick, ſtrong, well made Negro, has loſt one of his fore Teeth, is very ſprightly, and ſeldom at a Loſs for Words to make out a plauſible Tale. He had on, when he went away, a Kerſey Coat, and green Cotton Waiſtcoat and Breeches. Whoever delivers him to me, between this and the 9th of *March*, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward. ANTHONY THORNTON, Junior.

POETS CORNER.

POVETRY and POETRY.

"'TWAS ſung of old, how one Amphion
Could, by his Verſes, tame a Lion,
And, by his ſtrange enchanting Tunes,
Make Bears and Wolves dance Rigadoons;
His Song could call the Timber down,
And form it into Houſe or Town:
But it is plain now, in theſe Times,
No Houſe is rais'd by Poets Rhimes;
They for themſelves can only rear
A few wild Caſtles in the Air.
Poor are the Brethren of the Bays,
Down from high Strains to Ekes and Ayes;
The Muſes too are Virgins yet,
And may be, till they Portions get:
Yet ſtill the dozing Rhimer dreams,
And ſings of Helicon's bright Streams;
But Helicon, for all his Clatter,
Yields Nothing but inſipid Water.
Yet, even a-thirſt, he ſweetly ſings,
Of Nectar, and Elyſian Springs.
The grave Phyſicians, who, by Phyſick,
Like Death, diſpatches him that is ſick,
Purſues a ſure and thriving Trade:
Though Patients die, the Doctor's paid.
Licens'd to kill, he gains a Palace,
For what another mounts a Gallows.
In ſhady Groves the Muſes play,
And love in flowery Meads to ſtray;
Pleas'd with a bleaky barren ground,
Where ripening Fruits are never found.
But then ſome, ſay you, purchaſe Fame,
And gain a never-dying Name:
Great Recompenſe for real Trouble!
To be rewarded with a Bubble.
Thus Soldiers who, in many Battles,
Get Bangs and Blows, and God knows what elſe,
Are paid with Fame and wooden Leg,
And gain a paſs with Leave to beg."

HALIFAX (NORTH CAROLINA) February 1, 1772.

THOSE who have any Connexions with this Province will take Notice that, by a Clauſe in the Act of Aſſembly paſſed at Newbern *the 23d Day of* December *laſt, for emitting Debenture Bills to the Amount of ſixty Thouſand Pounds Proclamation Standard, every Bill of that Emiſſion which ſhall have Paper, or any other Thing whatever, paſted, glued, or ſealed, on the Back thereof, is declared to be thereby rendered of no Value, and not redeemable at the Publick Treaſury.*

JOSEPH MONTFORT,
Treaſurer.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a red and white COW YEARLING about three Years old, marked with a Crop and Hole in the right Ear, and a Crop in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to twenty five Shillings.

GEORGE HAM.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *February 7*, 1772.

SOME of the Creditors of Mr. *John Smith*, late of *Northumberland*, being of Opinion that ſufficient Notice was not given of the Sale of his mortgaged Slaves, on the 20th of laſt Month, and in Order to obviate this Objection, and ſatisfy every Perſon concerned, the aforeſaid Sale is ſet aſide, but the ſame Slaves will be expoſed at publick Auction again, and proper Notice given of the Time and Place in this Gazette.

JOHN SMITH.

NORFOLK, *February 13*, 1772.

AS I intend for *England* in a ſhort Time, for the Recovery of my Health, and being deſirous, before my Departure, to have my Affairs ſettled, I hereby deſire all Perſons to whom I am indebted to apply for Payment, and thoſe who have Accounts on my Books to ſettle them, by Bond or otherwiſe, between this and the firſt of *April* next.

GEORGE JACKSON.

N. B. In my Abſence, *Matthew Jackſon*, and *William Jaques*, will carry on the Buſineſs; who, I make no Doubt, will ſtudy to give Satisfaction to the Cuſtomers, as well as to all who may pleaſe to favour me with their Commands.

PETERSBURG, *February 25*, 1772.

I INTEND to leave the COLONY ſoon.

THOMAS HOGG.

For SALE,

AN exceeding valuable Tract of old patented LAND, containing twelve Hundred and eighty Acres (though we are of Opinion there are two Thouſand Acres within the Bounds) agreeably ſituated on *Cabin* River, where the Bridge croſſes, in *Bertie* County, *North Carolina*, with a Plantation cleared on the ſaid Land, whereon ſtands the Courthouſe, Priſon, and a commodious large new Ordinary, with other convenient Houſes belonging thereto; alſo, at a convenient Diſtance from the Ordinary and Courthouſe, ſtands a new private Dwellinghouſe, with neceſſary Outhouſes, and a new Apple and Peach Orchard on the Premiſes. The above is, without Exception, as pleaſantly ſituated as any in the County, and the beſt adapted for Trade, being at the Head of *Cabin* River, and in the Centre of the County, two Miles above the Town of *Windſor*, and about twenty three Miles from *Edenton*. Excluſive of the high Land, which is very good, ſix large Quantities of fine Land for Rice, on the River. On the ſaid Land is erected, within ſixty Yards of the Courthouſe and Ordinary, and in View of the Dwellinghouſe, a Saw Mill, which goes with two Saws, and a Griſtmill. The Stream is exceeding good, and would admit of any Number of Stores, with an inexhauſtible Fund of Timber on the Land, Oak, Pine, Cypreſs, &c. We doubt not but the Purchaſers will be ſatisfied, in a ſhort Time, of the many Advantages the Place commands: Good Land for Cropping, Mills, publick and private Houſes, &c. and is a very good Range for Hogs and Cattle. The Premiſes may be entered on immediately.

4 LILLINGTON & JAMES LOCKHART.

For SALE,

TWO Thouſand two Hundred Acres of LAND, on *Mattapony* River, ſeven Miles from *Aylett's* Warehouſe, on which is a large new Dwellinghouſe, with convenient Outhouſes, a good Garden, Orchards &c. For Terms apply to

NATHANIEL BURWELL.

STOLEN out of my Paſture, on the 15th of *January*, a dark roan HORSE about four Feet ſeven Inches high, ten Years old, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, his Face and hind Legs white, is a natural Pacer, and goes very well; not branded that I remember. Whoever conveys the ſaid Horſe to me, at *Stewart's* Shop, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

SUSSEX, *February 16*. JOHN ATKINSON.

STRAYED, on the 1ſt of *October* laſt, from *Thomas Parker's*, in *Northampton* County, *North Carolina*, a light ſorrel HORSE four Years old, four Feet eight Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a Star on his Forehead, not branded. Whoever conveys the ſaid Horſe to Mr. *Richard Kello*, in *Southampton*, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS; to Mr. *Benjamin Crocker*, in *Suffolk*, FIFTY SHILLINGS; or to me, in *Norfolk*, THREE POUNDS Reward.

WILLIAM CURLE.

STOLEN from the *Falls* Plantation, on the 17th of *January*, a ſorrel HORSE about four Feet ten Inches high, with a Switch Tail and hanging Mane, paces ſlow, but no Brand that can be remembered. He has been uſed to Work, and is rubbed with the Harneſs. Whoever will give ſuch Intelligence that I may get him again ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

DAVID PATTESON.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a bright bay MARE about four Years old, four Feet ſix Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder with a large Blotch, and on the Buttock ↄ, with a ſmall Star in her Forehead, both Shoulders have been rubbed with Geers, and had on a Bell, tied with a ſmall Leather Strap. Poſted, and appraiſed to ſeven Pounds.

EDMUND BREWER.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a ſmall black HORSE with a ſmall Snip in his Noſe, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock S. Poſted, and appraiſed to thirty Shillings.

THOMAS CARTER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February 6*, 1772.

I BEG Leave to acquaint my former Cuſtomers, and the Publick in general, that I have juſt opened Tavern oppoſite to the *Raleigh*, at the Sign of *The King's Arms*, being the Houſe lately occupied by *Mr. John Carter*, and ſhall be much obliged to the Gentlemen who favour me with their Company.

JANE VOBE.

*** I am in Want of a good COOK, and would be glad to hire or purchaſe one.

NANSEMOND, *January 25*, 1772.

WANTED, on Charter for *Port Glaſgow*, a VESSEL of about three Hundred and fifty Hogſheads Burthen. For Terms, apply to the Subſcribers.

JOHN HAMILTON, and Company.

RUN away from my Plantation, called *Newport News*, on the 17th of *January*, a very likely Negro Fellow named *Shrewſbury*, about thirty Years of Age, has loſt moſt of his fore Teeth, and had on a Cotton Waiſtcoat and Breeches, Plaid Stockings, and Negro Shoes. The Negroes upon the Plantation ſaw him go away with two Sailors; he can read, and I imagine will attempt to go out of the Country on Board a Veſſel. I do hereby forewarn all Maſters of Veſſels from carrying him away, as they ſhall anſwer it at their Peril. Whoever brings the ſaid Negro to me, in *York* County, ſhall have TEN POUNDS Reward if he is taken in this Colony, and TWENTY POUNDS if out thereof.

WILLIAM DIGGES, Junior.

Six Thouſand three Hundred Acres of LAND *to be ſold at* Frederick *Town, on* Thurſday *the 28th of* May *next.*

BY Virtue of an Act of Aſſembly of the Province of *Maryland*, empowering the Executors of Colonel *Thomas Colvill* to grant Deeds to Mr. *John Semple*, his Heirs or Aſſigns, for a certain Tract of LAND called *Merryland*, in *Frederick* County, and Province aforeſaid, containing ſix Thouſand three Hundred Acres, we the Subſcribers, being Aſſigns of the ſaid *Semple*, and having received from the Executors of Colonel *Colvill* ſufficient Deeds for the Land aforeſaid, do hereby undertake to diſpoſe of the ſame, at the Time and Place above mentioned.

It is laid off in Lots, in the moſt advantageous Manner, ſo that only one of them will make one, two, or three good Settlements, as will appear by the Plat, a Copy of which may be ſeen at the Coffeehouſes of *Philadelphia*, *Baltimore*, and *Annapolis*, in the Hands of *Cumberland Wilſon* at *Dumfries*, *Adam Stewart* at *George* Town, and *Charles Beatty* at *Frederick* Town, who will direct thoſe deſirous of ſeeing the Land to a Perſon acquainted with the Boundaries, on or near the Premiſes, who will ſhow them the ſame; but as we intend to meet on the Spot ourſelves, a few Days before the Sale, in Order to run the Lines, &c. thoſe inclinable to purchaſe will have an Opportunity of viewing it with us, by attending from *Monday* the 25th of *May* till the 28th, being the Day of Sale.

This Land is very ſuitable for Planting or Farming, being well watered and timbered, no Settlement having ever been made on it, and is a very good Soil. It lies along the Banks of *Potowmack* River, adjoining it for a conſiderable Way, near to *Harper's* Ferry, the main Road from which to *Frederick* Town (a very flouriſhing, populous Place) runs through it, from which Place it is only diſtant about nine Miles, from *George* Town, the Seaport of the County, forty five Miles, and from *Baltimore* about ſixty five, at each of which Places a conſtant and ready Market may be found for all Kinds of Produce.

Its Situation on *Potowmack* River muſt be of conſiderable Advantage to it, and in Time may add immenſely to its Value, when the Navigation is opened, which may be done, without any great Difficulty, for a conſiderable Diſtance, there being at preſent a tolerable Navigation both below and above, it lying near the *Shenando* Falls, from whence, up to Fort *Cumberland*, a Hundred and ten Miles, Battoes now frequently paſs, and downwards, to the *Seneca* Falls, twenty five Miles, which is within twenty Miles of *George* Town.

It will be ſold in ſeparate Lots, or altogether, for Sterling or current Money, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers; one Third to be paid down at the Sale, another Third payable in twelve Months, and the other in two Years, on giving Bond and Security, with Intereſt till paid. A moſt undoubted Title will be made the Purchaſers.

ADAM STEWART.
17 THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.
CUMBERLAND WILSON.

To be SOLD *at* Dumfries, *on* Monday *the 2d of* March, *being* Prince William *Court Day*,

THE valuable PLANTATION whereon Mr. *William Bennett*, deceaſed, lived, containing between ſeven and eight Hundred Acres, on which is a good Dwellinghouſe pleaſantly ſituated, with Outhouſes, and fine Orchards of Apple, Peach, and Cherry Trees; it is fit for Cropping or Farming, and lies about three or four Miles from the ſaid Town of *Dumfries*. Credit will be given for Part of the Purchaſe Money, by the Adminiſtrator.

5

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED *for a Term of Years, and entered upon the 1ſt of* March,

A COMMODIOUS well built STORE in the Town of *Peterſburg*, adjoining the Tobacco Warehouſes, three Stories high, with a good Room fronting the Main Street, four good Rooms with Fireplaces, and a Granary, with a Cellar that will hold ſixty Hogſheads; alſo a Warehouſe forty Feet by twenty, built laſt Year, Stable, and Kitchen that is alſo new. The Lot is well encloſed, and the Whole is in good Repair. For Terms apply to *Richard Lamb*, on the Premiſes, or to the Subſcriber, in *Norfolk*.

Tf JOHN GREENWOOD.

PETERSBURG, *January 4*, 1772.

STOLEN out of my Stable, by a Negro, on *Friday* the 27th of *December*, a bright ſorrel HORSE, five or ſix Years old, about fourteen Hands and an Inch high, with a blaze Face, a hanging Mane, ſhort Switch Tail, and white Feet. TWENY SHILLINGS will be paid on the Delivery of the Horſe to me, in *Peterſburg*, and on Conviction of the Thief FIVE POUNDS.

Tf DAVID BLACK.

GOOCHLAND, *January 13*, 1772.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, ſome Time ago, a likely Negro Man named SUBA, talks but indifferent *Engliſh*, and ſquints pretty much. He ran away twice before, was once apprehended at *Hobb's Hole*, and another Time at *Eſſex* Courthouſe, and is now ſuppoſed either to be in that Part of the Country or lurking about *Manſon* Warehouſe, as he once lived there with Mr. *Archibald Brice*. I will give FIVE POUNDS for taking him up, and SIXPENCE a Mile for conveying him to me from the Place where he may be apprehended; and in Caſe it ſhould be inconvenient to bring him to me, I will give the above Reward for ſecuring him in the Jail of the County where he is taken.

Tf JOHN BOLLING.

WARRASQUEAK Bay, *November 18*, 1771.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Iſle of Wight*, a Negro named JACK, about five and thirty Years of Age, five Feet ten Inches high, a ſlim, clean made, talkative, artful, and very ſaucy Fellow. Alſo a Negro Woman named VENUS, thirty two Years old, five Feet four Inches high, ſtout made, very ſmooth tongued, and has been five Years accuſtomed to the Houſe. They worked in the *Diſmal Swamp* about two Years, under Mr. *John Waſhington*, and carried with them ſeveral different Kinds of Apparel. Whoever delivers the ſaid Negroes to me, or ſecures them ſo that I may get them, ſhall have a Reward of FORTY SHILLINGS for each.

Tf NATHANIEL BURWELL.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale about ſeven Thouſand Acres of LAND, four Thouſand of which lie in the County of *Buckingham*, known by the Name of the *Buckingham* Tract, and is all very valuable high Land; the other Tract, which lies on both Sides of *Willis's* Creek, in the Counties of *Buckingham* and *Cumberland*, contains upwards of four Hundred Acres of exceeding rich low Ground, and very good high Land, with Tobacco Houſes, and others, ſufficient for twenty Hands. It will be ſold in Lots, or altogether, as may be agreed on, and will be ſhown by Mr. *Cary Harriſon*, at the Fork of *Willis's* Creek. For Terms apply to

8 ARCHIBALD CARY.

JAMES HALDANE, COPPER SMITH *and* BRASS FOUNDER *from* Philadelphia, *in* Church *Street, near the Church*, Norfolk,

MAKES and ſells all Sorts of COPPER and BRASS WORK, namely, Stills, Brewing Coppers, Sugar Boilers, Fullers and Hatters Coppers, Capuchin Plate Warmers, Tea Kitchens, all Sorts of Ship, Fiſh, and Waſh Kettles, Stew Pans, *Dutch* Ovens, Tea Kettles, Saucepans, Coffee and Chocolate Pots, Braſs Mill Work, Furniture for Coach and Chair Harneſs, Fenders, Andirons, Candleſticks, Cocks, &c. at the moſt reaſonable Rates. Alſo tins and mends all Sorts of old Copper and Braſs Kitchen Work, and gives the beſt Prices for old Copper, Braſs, Pewter, or Lead. 12

*** All Orders from the Country will be punctually attended to.

N. B. He deals for Caſh, or Country Produce.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December 19*, 1771.

WHEREAS the Revenues of the College, unleſs more Care and Exactneſs be uſed in the Collection of them, cannot continue equal to the Expenſes; and whereas a conſiderable Amount is due to the College, which ariſes from ſmall Sums eaſy to be paid by each individual Debtor, all Perſons concerned are therefore deſired to take Notice of the following Regulations, paſſed at a late Meeting of the Preſident and Maſters:

If any Perſon who owes Money to the College on Bond does not either pay off all the Intereſt, that is or ſhall be due, on or before the 10th of *May* next, or in the mean Time give a new Bond, with approved Security, for the whole Debt, both Principal and Intereſt, his Bond ſhall be put into a Lawyer's Hand on the ſaid 10th of *May*, with Orders to bring Suit, and obtain Satisfaction for it as ſpeedily as the Forms of Law will permit. If, after the ſaid 10th of *May*, the Intereſt due on any Bond be not regularly paid, at the Expiration of each Year, the Bond ſhall be put in Suit without farther Notice or Delay.

A ſalutary Order of the Viſiters and Governours, directing every Boarder, on his Admiſſion into the College, to pay for ſix Months Board in Advance, is evaded and rendered nugatory if the like Sum be not paid per Advance by every Boarder at the End of each Half Year. All, therefore, who are in Arrears for Board, are required to diſcharge them by the ſaid 10th of *May*. On Failure, the Boarder ſhall be diſmiſſed from the College until the Accounts againſt him be diſcharged, or recovered by Suit. And after the 10th of *May* next, if Payment for Board in Advance, as above mentioned, be neglected, the Boarder ſhall not be ſuffered to continue in the College for more than one Month after ſuch Neglect, but ſhall, in that Time, be ſent away with his Account, and ſhall not be received again till it be diſcharged.

All Surveyors who have not ſettled with the Burſar of the College, for all their publick and private Surveys ſince the General Court in *April* laſt, are required to ſettle with him before the 10th of *May* next, under the Penalty of being ſuperſeded, and having their Bonds ſued. If among theſe Surveyors there be any from whom Nothing is due to the College, it is demanded of them, under the ſame Penalty, to tranſmit to the Burſar atteſted Declarations of there being Nothing due from them to the College. And, after the 10th of *May* next, if any Surveyor ſhall omit ſending atteſted Accounts or Declarations (as above ſpecified) annually, he ſhall be ſuperſeded, and have his Bond ſued.

That this Advertiſement may not be treated with that Contempt which ſeveral Notices of the like Kind have met with, and that no Body may hereafter plead Want of due Information concerning the Premiſes, this Advertiſement is to be printed weekly in the Gazette until the 10th of *May* next enſuing. By Order of the Preſident and Maſters.

ROBERT MILLER, Burſar.

To be LET *on* LEASE,

A VERY large and commodious HOUSE in the Town of *Peterſburg*, built for a Tavern, and well fitted for that Buſineſs; it is two Stories high, has a Number of very convenient Lodging Rooms, and large and ſmall Rooms for the Entertainment of Gueſts. Any Perſon qualified for the Buſineſs of a Tavern Keeper, with a proper Capital, may find this as advantageous a Situation as any on the Continent. Apply to the Subſcriber, who lives on the Premiſes.

Tf THOMAS EGLETON.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing five Hundred and forty three Acres, on *Butterwood*, in *Amelia* County, formerly belonging to Mr. *Samuel Gordon*, of *Blandford*. The Land is good, and there are valuable Improvements on it. Alſo to be let on Leaſe, or ſold, two LOTS in the Town of *Blandford*, on *Appamattox* River, at preſent in the Occupation of Mr. *Patrick Ramſay*, with a Storehouſe, and every other neceſſary Building for a Merchant in conſiderable Buſineſs.——For Terms apply to

PETERSBURG, *November 10*. Tf JERMAN BAKER.

To be SOLD, *altogether, or in Lots*,

ABOUT two Thouſand ſeven Hundred Acres of good LOW GROUNDS on both Sides of *Roanoke* River, and two Hundred Acres of HIGH LAND two Miles diſtant, lying in the Counties of *Halifax* and *Bertie*, twenty five Miles below the Town of *Halifax*, *North Carolina*. There are about ſix Hundred Acres of the Land cleared, with an Apple Orchard, a good Dwellinghouſe, Dairy, Smokehouſe, Negro Quarters, &c. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Prince George*.

Tf RICHARD KIDDER MEADE.

N. B. There is a good FISHERY on the ſaid Land.

For SALE,

THE LAND whereon I live, in *Middleſex*, containing about two Thouſand two Hundred Acres, in good Order for Cropping, with Orchards and Buildings equal to any in the Colony; alſo thirteen Hundred Acres on the River *Piankatank*, in the County of *Glouceſter*, with a Mill, and good Orchards. The Stocks, which are very large, may be had with the Lands. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to

Tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.